

THE
ZOOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

April—July, 1827.

ART. XIV. *A Description of some new Genera and Species of Petalocerous Coleoptera.* By the Rev. WM. KIRBY, A.M. F.R.S. F.L.S. &c.

HAVING received from North America since the publication of the Eighth Number of the Zoological Journal, a third and very distinct species of *Cremastocheilus*, I beg leave to offer, to the Editors of that Journal, as a continuation of my former paper, a description of it, together with one of some other undescribed *Petalocerous* beetles.

Subkingdom	ANNULOSA. M'L.
Class	INSECTA. L.
Subclass	MANDIBULATA. Clairv.
Order	COLEOPTERA. L.
Suborder	CHILOGNATHIMORPHITA (*). M'L.
Section	LAMELLICORNADA. Lat.
Subsection	PETALOCERENA. Dumer.
Tribe	THALEROPHAGIDA. M'L.
Stirps	{ ANTHOBIUNA. M'L. XYLOPHILUNA. Latr.
Family	RUTELIDÆ. M'L.

* I adopt this Suborder for reasons assigned elsewhere. (*Introd. to Ent.* iv. 92), where the above method of denominating groups is proposed.

Genus. CNEMIDA.

Nasus trapezoideus, apice submarginatus subreflexus.

Antennæ novem-articulatæ: scapo (*) breviusculo incrassato; articulis sequentibus quatuor subcylindricis brevissimis, sexto subpateræformi; capitulo triphyllo reliquam antennam longitudine æquantem.

Mandibulæ extus bidentatæ: dentibus obtusis.

Palpi articulo extimo subcylindrico, truncato.

Scapularia † inter elytra et prothoracem † intrusa, ut in *Cetoniâ* F.

Prosternum || triangulare, pone basin brachiorum § elevatum.

Mesosternum ** obtusum, inter pedes intermedios subporrectum, supra canaliculatum.

Prothorax subhexagonus, latitudine longior, utrinque subfoveatus, postice emarginatus.

Scutellum elongatum, triangulum isoscelem figurans.

Elytra humeris productis, rotundatis.

Pedes. *Tibiæ* femorum fere crassitudine: posterioribus quatuor maximis. *Cubitus* †† apice tridentatus. *Calcaria* 1, 2, 2. *Tarsi* subclavati: unguiculis inæqualibus, 2, 2, 2. In *manibus* †† unguiculus internus externo major est et apice bifidus: lobo interiori magno truncato; interiori minuto acuto; in *tarsis* autem quatuor posterioribus, unguiculus internus externo multoties minor.

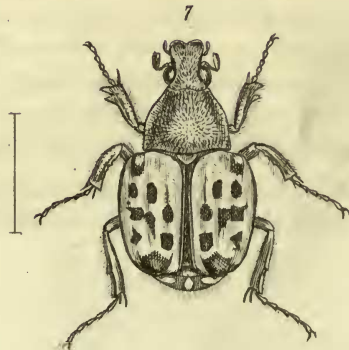
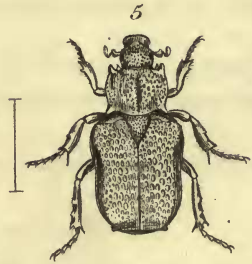
Abdomen segmentis duobus ultimis dorsalibus apertis: podice ||| magno, subtrapezoideo.

Corpus convexum.

Having only single specimens, I have not been able to examine the trophi of any species of this genus, but probably they are not very different from those of the other *Rutelidæ*; yet the mandibles are less prominent. With regard to external and secondary characters, *Cnemida* differs from the other insects of that family considerably. For instance, its front is distinguished by a long fovea

* *Introd. to Ent.* iii. 366. B. † *Ibid.* 378. B. † *Ibid.* 368. 1. || *Ibid.* 369. B. § *Ibid.* 369. D. ** *Ibid.* 379. C. †† *Ibid.* 369. d. †† *Ibid.* 370. e. ||| *Ibid.* 390. 1.





or excavation between the eyes, to be found in none of them. Its thorax is considerably longer than wide, approaching to a hexagonal shape, and emarginate posteriorly; while in the other *Rutelidæ* it is wider than long, trapezoid, * and in the majority not emarginate posteriorly. In *Macraspis*, however, *Chasmodia*, and a new genus, as yet undescribed, sent to me by the Rev. L. Guilding, the prothorax has a posterior obtuse sinus. These genera are all tending towards *Cnemida*, and even *Popillia* in some respects seems related to it. Again, in the genus we are considering, the scutellum represents an insosceles triangle, as it does likewise in the genera just named, but in the majority it is equilateral. All the tibiæ also are as large and sometimes larger than the thighs, whereas in the other *Rutelidæ*, even in *Chrysochlora*, where they are largest, the tibiæ are smaller than the thighs. The claws also, and the podex, are different, and the intervention of the scapulars between the prothorax and elytra, a character *Cnemida* exhibits in common with *Cetonia* F. is found in no other genus of the family as yet known. This genus appears to lead on one side of the circle from the *Rutelidæ* to the *Melitophilæ* Latr.

Francilloni. 1. *Cn. nigra*, nitida: prothorace utrinque subfoveato acucto †; lateribus piceis; elytris fasciâ pallidâ maculas duas nigras includente.

Plate V. Fig. 1.

Long. Corp. Lin. 4.

Habitat in Georgiâ Americæ Septentrionalis? Ex *Mus.* D. Francillon.

Descr. *Corpus* lanceolatô-ovatum, glabriusculum, nitidum. *Caput* triangulare, acuctum: vertice punctato, fronte foveato. *Antennæ* piceæ: scapo palpisque rufescentibus. *Prothorax* anticè segmento circuli dempto: lateribus in angulum obtusum medio prominentibus, dilutè piceis; confertim transverse acuctis præcipuè anticè, disco subpunctato. Foveæ duæ haud profundæ prothoracem signant. *Scutellum* basi et utrinque punctatum. *Elytra* lacunosa †, substriata, striis rugulosis, nigra: fasciâ latâ, subobli-

* *Introd. to Ent.* iv. 264 n. 27. † *Ibid.* 271 n. 21. † *Ibid.* 270. n. 16.

quâ, angulosâ, pallidâ, maculas duas irregulares nigras includente. *Pectus* albido pilosum. *Pedes* picei, supra acuducti: tibiis posticis intus barbatis. *Abdomen* segmento dorsali penultimo punctato acuducto.

Sparshalli. 2. *Cn.* nigra nitida: prothorace utrinque bifoveato; elytris fasciâ angulatâ, guttâque fulvis.

Plate V. Fig. 2.

Long. Corp. Lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Brasiliâ. Ex mus. D. Sparshall Norvicensis, Entomologi indefessi, cordati, benevoli.

Descr. Præcedenti simillima, sed major nigrior. *Prothorax* levissime punctulatus, utrinque foveis duabus, antico longiori profundiori, acuductis. *Elytra* fasciâ angustâ, obliquâ, angulari, introrsum maculari,* guttâque humerali luteofulvis. *Podex* acuductus: dorso longitudinaliter lævi.

N.B. In aquâ calidâ immersa, ubi acuducta est hæc species, aureo splendore micat.

Curtisii. 3. *Cn.* nigro-picea: prothorace utrinque bifoveato: margine, elytrorum suturâ, femoribusque rufescentibus, illis annulo irregulari pallido.

Long. Corp. Lin. 6.

Habitat in Brasiliâ. In Mus. D. Curtis, *Entomologiæ Britannicæ*, operis eximii & utilissimi, auctoris.

Descr. Præcedenti similis sed major. *Prothorax* ut in illo bifoveatus sed lævis est: lateribus et foveis acuductis; margine laterali et postica piceorufis. *Scutellum* piceum. *Elytra* nigropicea, antice oblique lacunosa vel foveata: foveolis acuductis, basi substriata: striis subpunctatis, suturâ totâ margineque laterali antico vel humerali piceo rufis. Annulus obliquus angularis pallidus elytrorum basin signat. *Pedes* extra acuducti: femoribus quatuor posterioribus extrinsecus piceo-rufis: disco nigricante, tibiatarum crassitudine, tibiis posticis vix barbatis. *Abdomen* podice acuducto ut in *Cn. Francilloni*. Segmento ventrali penultimo apice rufo.

* *Introd. to Ent.* iv. 289. n. 39. b.

It is remarkable that in Mr. Curtis's specimen, the only one I have seen of the insect here described, the acuducted foveæ and parts of the head, prothorax, elytra, legs and podex, are partially covered with a white substance resembling fine flour and not at all granular; a circumstance opening the door to a probable conjecture as to the use of their peculiar sculpture, and proving that Creative Wisdom had an important end in view, when it scored these little beetles with seemingly insignificant scratches. When masons prepare the wall of a house for the outward coat of plaister, they draw lines upon it with their trowels, by means of which this coat adheres to the other. So the acuducted parts of the insects I am describing, in this respect differing from the other *Rutelidæ*, afford a surface properly prepared for the adhesion of the above matter.

From their agreeing together in their sculpture it is extremely probable that all the species of this genus of the New World collect some farinaceous substance, most likely from the plants that they frequent, for some purpose important to them in their peculiar economy. Were it granular I should at once pronounce it to be pollen, and as the hive-bee knows how to reduce the farina of flowers to an impalpable powder, before it forms it into the little masses of paste which it carries in its posterior tibiæ, so may the insects in question. Whether the farina thus collected is intended for the food of the insect itself, or its larvæ, can be determined only by actual observation; but, reasoning from analogy, the latter seems the most probable. I had occasion to observe however, * with regard to another of the same family, that the molar part of its mandibles was filled with a similar substance, which makes for the former opinion. These circumstances tend to confirm Mr. W. S. MacLeay's hypothesis, that the *Rutelidæ*, though like the *Melolonthidæ*, &c. furnished with corneous mandibulæ and maxillæ, are anthobious, or derive their food from the blossom and not the foliage of the plants. † M. Latreille however arranges them with the *Dynastidæ*, &c., amongst his *Xylophili*, to which they certainly exhibit some affinity. †

* *Linn. Trans.* XIV. 106. † *Trichius retusus* Fab. *Sys. Eleuth.* ii. 133. n. 16. and *Rutela lacerata* Germar *Insect. Spec. Nov.* 119. n. 204, appear to belong to this Genus. † *Familles Naturelles*, &c. 370. *Hor. Entomolog.* 72.

Stirps. MELITOPHILUNA. Latreille.

Family. TRICHIADÆ. Kirby. ^a

Genus. CREMASTOCHEILUS. Knoch. ^b

Nasus magnus, dilatatus, apice rotundatus reflexus, arcuatus. ^c

Labrum sub nasi arcu absconditum, subtriangulare, concavum. ^d

Mandibula intus cornea, tridentata? : dentibus acutis : extra lobo membranaceo paleæformi rotundato. ^e

Maxilla cornea : lobis unguiformibus ; interiori setis rigidis instructo. ^f

Palpi maxillares filiformes, quadriarticulati : articulo primo brevissimo, extimo elongato cylindrico. ^g

Labium magnum pelviforme : posticè sinu exciso. ^h

Mentum labii partis posterioris pagina inferior.

Palpi labiales triarticulati : articulis duobus primis brevissimis ; extimo longissimo cylindrico. ⁱ

Antennæ decemarticulatæ : scapo magno compresso subtrigono : secundo subgloboso ; tertio præcedente minori, sequentibus quatuor magnitudine gradatim crescentibus ; tribus ultimis lamellatis capitulum subovatum formantibus. ^k

Oculi hemisphærici : cantho basi carinato apice depresso. ^l

Prothorax subquadratus ; angulis in dentem prominentibus. ^m

Prosternum conicum ante brachia erectum, apice obliquè truncatum.

Scutellum triangulare acuminatum.

Elytra supra plana : lateribus deflexis ; humeris sublobatis.

Pedes. *Tibiæ* calcaribus 1, 2, 2. *Cubitus* apice bidentatus.

Tarsi filiformes : unguiculis æqualibus 2, 2, 2.

Abdomen ano utrinque tuberculo spiraculifero instructo. ⁿ

^a Mr. W. S. MacLeay's great Family of *Cetoniadæ* constitutes, I think, a *Stirps* rather than a *Family*, and appears to contain at least *three* larger groups, each resolvable into various others—viz. *Trichiadæ*, *Cetoniadæ*, and *Gymnetidæ*. The first including *Trichius* F, *Cremastocheilus*, &c. ; the second those *Cetoniadæ* without a lobed prothorax ; and the third those in which that part is lobed, and covers the scutellum.—^b As Knoch's *Neue Beyträge* is not a common book, I have given from him *in part* the characters of *Cremastocheilus*.

^c Knoch *Neue Beytr.* t. iii. f. 2. aa.—^d *Ibid.* f. 3.—^e *Ibid.* f. 4. —^f *Ibid.* f. 9.

^g *Ibid.* a. f. 5, 6. c.—^h *Ibid.* f. 7. This author calls it *Catiniforme* (platter-shaped) ; but it resembles a basin, particularly a barber's basin. See also *Introd. to Ent.* iv. t. xxvi. f. 35.—ⁱ Knoch *Ibid.* f. 7. cc.—^k *Ib.* f. 8. —^l *Introd. to Ent.* iii, 365. n. 8. A.—^m Plate Fig. abc.—ⁿ *Ibid.* d.

Corpus depressum.

M. Latreille appears to have hesitated much as to the natural station of this genus. At first he placed it at the head of his *Scarabéides* with membranaceous mandibles, immediately before *Trichius* *. In his *Considerations*, &c. † it follows that genus. In the *Règne Animal* it closes the petalocerous genera †, and is succeeded by *Lucanus*. Again in the XXXth Volume of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire D'Histoire Naturelle*, published two years afterwards, it resumes its former station after *Trichius*; || and lastly, in his *Familles Naturelles Du Règne Animal*, it forms the second genus in his Family of *Melitophili*, being preceded by *Platygenia*, which also is remarkable for a large concave *labium*, § and followed by *Goliathus*.** It appears to form an osculant genus, as well as the preceding one. Its *Mandibulæ* corneous, with the exception of a dorsal lobe of membrane, and its corneous *Maxilla* armed with spines, prove that it is of that description, and its general habit and characters, that it is nearly related to the *Trichiadæ*, and that it connects M. Latreille's *Melitophili* with some other family in another circle. *Cnemida* indeed in some respects seems without the circle of *Rutelidæ*, and may be also regarded as osculant. If we look at the remarkably depressed body of *Cremus-tocheilus* and its quadrangular prothorax, we find an *analogy* between it and some of the *Scarabæidæ* M'L. particularly amongst the *Onitidæ*, where a remarkable genus from South America, named by Mr. MacLeay *Eutomus*, exhibits considerable resemblance at first sight to it. It has one character in common with the *Dynastidæ*, which is only to be met with in one other petalocerous genus, as far as my examination of them goes, the *prosternum* is nearly vertical, forming a kind of pectoral horn, before the base of the arms, or fore legs.

Canaliculatus. 3. *C. niger*, prothorace canaliculato : angulis posticis magis extantibus dentiformibus.

* *Gen. Crust. et Ins.* ii. 121. † p. 198 + iii. 288. || Article *Scarabéides*, 302. This volume was published in 1819, and the third vol. of *Règne Animcl.* in 1817. § *Hor. Entomolog. t.* iii. f. 23. F. The part here called the *Labium* is the *Mentum* of Messrs. Latreille and MacLeay. See *Introd.* iii, 355. B. & 420—25. ** *Fam. Nat.* 371.

Plate V. Fig. 5. & c.

Long. Corp. Lin. 6.

Habitat in Americâ Septentrionali, ex statu Massachussets dicto a D. Drake medico mihi benevolè transmissus.

Desc. Reliquis major. *Corpus* nigrum, vel piceo-nigrum, glabrum, subnitidum. *Caput* excavato-punctatum: punctis subconfluentibus. *Antennæ* articulis intermediis rufescentibus. *Labium* subrhomboidale, posticè profundè emarginatum. *Prothorax* (Plate V. Fig. 5. c). subquadratus, variolosus, lacunosus, medio obsoletius sed latius canaliculatus; angulis posticis extantibus denticuliformibus, triangularibus, acutis; anticis obtusioribus intus foveâ adjacente, posticè item foveæ duæ majusculæ, oblongæ notandæ. *Elytra* subrugosa, lacunosa, variolosa. *Abdomen* segmento dorsali penultimo utrinque tuberculo apice spiraculifero (Plate V. Fig. d.), quod etiam in reliquis speciebus obtinet sed minus conspicuè.

This species is larger than either of those described in the eighth number of the Journal, and is sufficiently distinguished from them by its channelled prothorax with very prominent angles. The species which I then described as the original *C. Castaneæ** of Knoch, and which was sent me under that name from America, upon a comparison with his description and figure, which I have since had an opportunity of consulting, I find to be quite a distinct species. I propose therefore calling it *C. Harrisii*, from Dr. T. Harris, who sent it me. Knoch says of his insect, "*Thorax prope basin latissimus*," whereas in *C. Harrisii* the prothorax is square (Plate V. Fig. 3. a.); in *C. Castaneæ* also the labium is wider than long, but in the former it is nearly round. In his the prothorax is covered with puncta, but in mine it is partly levigated. The sculpture of the elytra also differs. *C. Castaneæ* approaches much nearer to that which I have called *C. variolosus*, (Plate V. Fig. 4) but it is larger, the prothorax is wider posteriorly, and the notch of the labium is not near so deep. We have therefore already four species of this remarkable genus, which appears to belong exclusively to North America: at least nothing similar seems to have been found in the vast collections of S° American insects that have been sent to this country.

* Plate V. Fig. 3.

Genus. CYMOPHORUS.

Nasus apice rotundatus, reflexus.

Antennæ decemarticulatæ: scapo incrassato trigono; pedicello articulo sequenti æquali; * articulis intermediis brevissimis cylindricis; capitulo longo admodum, triphyllo.

Palpi articulo extimo oblongo obtuso.

Labrum sub rhinario penitus absconditum.

Labium subquadratum, verticale.

Mentum pone labium latitans horizontale.

Oculi hemisphærici: cantho carinato.

Prothorax subquadratus, anticè angustatus: lateribus obtusangulis.

Scutellum triangulare, æquilaterale.

Mesosternum anticè truncatum verticale, supra canaliculatum.

Elytra lacunosa, longitudinaliter elevata, utrinque sinuata: humeris fere lobatis, ut in quibusdam *Gymnetidis* & *Cetoniadis*. †

Pedes. *Tibiæ* calcaribus 1, 2, 2. *Cubitus* edentulus.

Unguiculi simplices, æquales, breves, 2, 2, 2.

Abdomen ano tricorni: cornubus lateralibus basi intus spiraculiferis.

Corpus subdepressum squamulosum.

This remarkable genus appears nearly related to the preceding, and makes an approach, in some respects, to those *Gymnetidæ* whose elytra are lobed at the shoulders, yet the prothorax is not porrected behind, so as to cover the scutellum; it however most resembles those *Cetoniadæ* that are remarkable for their lobed shoulders, and have an uncovered scutellum, such as *C. Histrio*, *versicolor*, *variegata*, &c. but it wants the prominent character of *Cetoniadæ*, the scapular forming a fulcrum between the elytra and prothorax: its place is probably between *Cremastocheilus* and *Genuchus* †, which last exhibits the above character, and is more nearly related to the *Cetoniadæ*.

Undatus. C.

* *Introd. to Ent.* iii. 366. C. † I allude to a genus of that family which contains *Cetonia marmorea*, & *Graculus*, *Lanius*, &c. F. which in my cabinet is named *Marmarina*, and likewise to one containing *Cetonia Histrio*, *Æquinoctialis*, F. &c. which I call *Polybaphes*. † *Linn. Trans.* xiv. 569.

Plate V. Fig. 6.

Long. Corp. Lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.*Habitat* in Americâ Septentrionali? Ex Mus. D. Francillon.*Desc.* *Corpus* oblongum, piceum, nitidum, albido squamulosum, subtus confertius. *Caput* suborbiculatum punctatum. *Prothorax* confertissimè granulatus* scaber.*Elytra* lacunosa punctulatissima: disco longitudinaliter in carinam obtusam undatam elevato, apud suturam depressa bistrigata: striis lævibus. *Tibiæ* extrinsecus striatulæ. *Abdomen* podice medio elevato in cornu breve longitudinale triangulare acutum, segmento ventrali penultimo, utrinque cornu acuto, introrsum basi spiraculifero, armato.

Genus. CAMPULIPUS.

Nasus subtrapezoideus, utrinque et antice marginatus: margine reflexo, medio concavus.*Antennæ* capite fere longiores decem-articulatæ: scapo incrassato elevato, arcuato; articulis intermediis in dentem extra prominentibus; capitulo trilamellato elongato: lamellâ inferiori pubescente.*Prothorax* subhexagonus, vel lateribus in angulum obtusum prominentibus.*Prosternum* elevatum, compressum, hirsutum, apice submarginatum.*Pedes.* *Cubitus* apice tridentatus. *Tibiæ* intermediæ in angulum obtusum incurvatæ et quasi fractæ.*Coleoptera* subpruinosa disco plana, lateribus declivia, longiora quam in reliquis *Trichiadis*, & partem podicis operientia.*Corpus* subdepressum: trunco subtus hirsuto.Type of the genus *Melolontha limbata* Oliv. *Trichius limbatus* De Jean.This genus, though evidently one of the *Trichiadæ*, recedes from *Trichius* so much in habit, especially in its depressed body, long elytra, remarkable intermediate tibiæ, and nasus truncated and narrowest at its apex, that I have no hesitation in separating it. It is said by the Baron De Jean, in his catalogue, to be a native of the East Indies.* *Introd. to Entomlog.* iv. 273. n. 47—9.

Genus. ACANTHURUS.

Nasus immarginatus, utrinque obtusangulus, apice rotundatus.

Antennæ capite breviores, decemarticulatæ: scapo brevi subtriangolo hirtio; pedicello brevissimo; articulo tertio turbinato, sequentibus tribus brevissimis pateriformibus; sexto majori subturbinato; septimo brevissimo; ultimis tribus capitulum majusculum crassiusculum oblongum formantibus.

Palpi articulo extimo elongato, lineari-lanceolato, tereti, apice truncato, haud foveato.

Prothorax longior quam in reliquis *Trichiadis*, trapezoideus, anticè disco bicarinatus: lateribus denticulatis.

Coleoptra disco plano-concava, lateribus declivia, admodum abbreviata.

Abdomen segmento penultimo toto et podice apertis, anus in altero sexu stylo elongato instructus, sive podice styliformi.

Corpus depressum, supra reticulato-acuductum, subtus squamulis canaliculatis tectum.

Type of the genus *Trichius hemipterus* F.

This genus, of which I have seen a second species amongst Dr. Horsfield's Javanese insects, is sufficiently distinguished from *Trichius*, not only by its depressed form, but also by its long trapezoidal prothorax, its short elytra, many-toothed cubitus, and the macro that arms the anus of the male.

Genus. TRICHIUS.

Bigsbii. T. niger fulvescente-hirtus: elytris luteis; maculis novem nigris.

Plate V. Fig. 7.

Long. Corp. Lin. 7.

Habitat in Canadâ prope Lacum St. Clair a D. Bigsby, M.D. lectus, cujus nomine merito condecoratur.

Descr. Habitus ferè *T. fasciati*, sed major & minus hirtus. *Corpus* ovatum, nigrum, fulvescente-hirtum. *Caput* quadratum: naso reflexo, emarginato. *Antennæ* cum palpis luteæ apice nigræ. *Prothorax* trapezoideus, anticè angustior, lateribus rotundatis: posticè repandus. *Scutellum* breve, apice rotundatum. *Elytra*

glabra, subpruinosa, lutea : maculis novem nigris, nempe 1 humerali magno, 2, 3, 2 transversè ordinatis, intermediis duabus lateralibus irregularibus confluentibus minoribus, et 1 apicali reliquis majori. Maculæ tres farinoso-fulvæ ; intermedio oblongo, lateralibus obliquis sinuatis, podicem signant.

I may perhaps render some little service to the Entomologist, if, as a conclusion to this paper, I endeavour to point out the natural groups into which the true genus *Trichius*, according to my idea of it, and as far as my own collection will enable me, may be resolved.

Fabricius, in his *Systema Entomologiæ* and *Species Insectorum*, took for the type of his new genus *Trichius*, which he so named, I suppose, on account of its hairy body, *Scarabæus fasciatus* of Linné : but in his later works he seems to have considered *T. Eremita* as his type, which being nearly a naked insect, does not so well correspond with the name. I shall consider the former as the true type of the genus, which as far as my own collection leads, I find to consist of seven subgenera as follows :

Genus. *Trichius* F.

Subgenera.

- * *Legitimi*. Hirsuti : elytris nudis pruinosis ; cubito bidentato ; podice farinoso-maculato ; palpis articulo extimo subincrassato supra foveato. Ex. *Trichius fasciatus*, *succinctus*, *Bigsbii*, &c.
- ** *Trichini*. Hirsuti : elytris nitidis ; lineolis maculisve farinosis ; podice farinoso-maculato ; *Palpis* articulo extimo tenuiori supra foveato. Ex. *Trichius viridulus*, *piger*, and some others from North America.
- *** *Tetrophthalmi*. Hirsuti : elytris nitidis, immaculatis ; cantho oculum ferè dividente ; cubito tridentato ; calcaribus tibiarum posticarum elongatis obtusis ; podice immaculato ; palpis articulo extimo foveato. Ex. *Trichius sutularis* K.M.S. An undescribed species from Java.
- **** *Archimedi*. Subtus densè squamulosi, supra pruinosi : podice item squamuloso ; prothorace triangulo æquilate-